

JPRS-CPS-86-015

29 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 11, 30 April 1985; No 12, 10 May 1985

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CHINA REPORT
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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN
No 11, 30 APRIL 1985; No 12, 10 MAY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 11, 30 Apr 85; No 12, 10 May 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

CONTENTS

No 11

Resolution of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on the "Report on the Work of the Government" (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985) [previously published]

The Current Economic Situation and Reform of the Economic Structure--
Report on the Work of the Government Delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 27 March 1985) [previously published]

Resolution of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on the 1985 Plan for National Economic and Social Development (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985) [previously covered]

Report on the Draft 1985 Plan for National Economic and Social Development (delivered by Song Ping, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission, at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 28 March 1985) [previously published]

Resolution of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on the Execution of the 1984 State Budget and the 1985 Budget (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985) [previously published]

Report on the Execution of the 1984 Budget and the 1985 Draft Budget (delivered by Wang Bingqian, State Councillor and Minister of Finance, at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 28 March 1985) [previously published]

Decision of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC Authorizing the State Council To Formulate Provisional Regulations Concerning Economic Restructuring and Implementation of the Open Door Policy (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985) [previously published in FBIS-CGI-85-070, 11 April 1985, p K 9]

Explanation of the "Decision Authorizing the State Council To Formulate Provisional Regulations Concerning Economic Restructuring and Implementation of the Open Door Policy (Draft)" (made by Wang Hanbin, secretary of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission, at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 3 April 1985)..... 1

PRC Presidential Decree No 25 On Ratification of the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" and Its Annexes (10 April 1985) [previously published in FBIS-CHI-85-071, 12 April 1985, p K 16]

Decision of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC To Ratify the "Joint Declaration Between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong" (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985)..... 3

Bill Proposed by the State Council Requesting the Deliberation and Ratification of the "Joint Declaration Between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong" (30 March 1985) [not translated]

Decision by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on Establishing a Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985)..... 4

No 12

PRC Presidential Decree No 24, On Ratification of the Inheritance Law of the PRC (10 April 1985) [previously published in FBIS-CHI-85-073, 16 April 1985, p K 15]

Inheritance Law of the PRC (approved by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985) [previously published in JPRS-CPS-85-042, 9 May 1985, pp 14-19]

Explanation of the "Inheritance Law of the PRC (Draft)" (given by Wang Hanbin, Secretary General of the NPC Standing Committee, at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 3 April 1985) [not translated]

Regulations of the PRC Governing the Control of Foreign Banks and Joint-Venture Banks in Special Economic Zones (promulgated by the State Council on 2 April 1985).....	5
Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Income Tax of Collective Enterprises (promulgated by the State Council on 11 April 1985).....	11
State Council Regulations Strictly Banning Obscene Materials (17 April 1985) [previously published]	
Premier Zhao Ziyang's Speech at a Meeting Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference (24 April 1985) [previously published]	
President Li Xiannian's Reply to the Argentinian Organization for the "Appeal of the One Hundred for Continued Survival" (5 April 1985)..	15
Condolence Message by President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Leaders of Albania Over the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha (11 April 1985).....	17
Congratulatory Message by President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President, Khieu Samphan, Vice President, and Son Sann, Prime Minister, of Democratic Kampuchea on the Occasion of the 10th National Day of Democratic Kampuchea (17 April 1985) [previously published]	
Premier Zhao Ziyang's Congratulatory Message to the Commemorative Meeting for the 30th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference (23 April 1985).....	18
Public Security Ministry Circular on Raising Fire Prevention Standards for High-Rise Buildings (17 April 1985) [not translated]	
Provisional Rules of Financial Control for Townships (Towns) (promulgated by Finance Ministry on 12 April 1985) [not translated]	
State Council's Reply to Shandong Provincial People's Government Concurring With the Abolishing of Tai'an Prefecture and Placing Its Counties Under the Jurisdiction of the Newly Established Tai'an City (27 March 1985) [not translated]	
State Council Reply to Gansu Provincial People's Government Concurring With the Abolishing of Wuwei County and Establishing of Wuwei City (15 April 1985) [not translated]	

STATE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED TO IMPLEMENT OPEN DOOR POLICY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 11, 30 Apr 85 pp 331-332

[Explanation of the "Decision Authorizing the State Council To Formulate Provisional Regulations Concerning Economic Restructuring and Implementation of the Open Door Policy (Draft)" made by Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission, at the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 3 April 1985]

[Text] To all delegates:

At present, the restructuring of the national economy which focuses on urban reforms and the open door policy are being launched. These are profound changes and involve many areas. To carry out work in an orderly fashion and in accordance with rules and regulations, it is necessary to promptly establish effective legislation with regard to many new problems. This includes enacting into law those that are ready for legislation; for those within the scope of administrative regulations, the State Council should grasp firmly the formulation of administrative regulations. There are, however, still many new complicated problems which fall beyond the realm of administrative legislation; our practical experience is still lacking at present, and we need to probe and experiment. The conditions are not yet ripe for the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee to formulate, supplement or revise legislation, but the actual work cannot be delayed. If this problem is not properly handled, it will hamper the progress of the economic reform and the execution of the open policy. Actual practice over so many years in the past has shown that new questions and reforms of great significance must all undergo a process of probes and experiments by the masses and testing by actual social experience. It is then necessary to review the experiences, weigh the pros and cons, turn successful policies into a model and formulate legislation. It was in accordance with the above consideration that the NPC Standing Committee meeting held in September 1984 adopted the decision authorizing the State Council to reform the industrial and commercial tax system and issue the draft taxation rules. This was repeatedly studied at subsequent meetings of committee chairmen and views of involved departments were sought, taking into consideration that the Constitution already has regulations in principle on the economic reform and the open door policy, that the resolution of the second session of the Sixth NPC on the government work report had approved policies and measures on economic

reform and on opening to the outside adopted by the State Council, and that the State Council may be authorized to enact provisional rules and regulations for problems requiring flexible handling based upon existing legislation such as preferential taxation for foreign merchants who invest and set up factories in opened coastal cities. This would both suit some of our practical needs and accumulate experience, paving the way for the formulation, supplement and revision of the legislation by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, conducive to accelerating the work of economic legislation. For this reason and in accordance with the opinions of the meeting of committee chairmen, the legislative work committee has drawn up a draft decision authorizing the State Council to formulate provisional rules and regulations concerning the economic reform and the open door policy, which the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided to submit for discussion at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. Now I will explain a few points of the draft decision as follows:

First, the draft decision authorizes the State Council to enact provisional rules and regulations when necessary and in accordance with the Constitution, provided that these rules and regulations do not conflict with relative laws and basic principles of relevant decisions made by the NPC and its Standing Committee. This means that the State Council is authorized to formulate flexible provisional rules and regulations or legislation in accordance with the basic principles of law and the general spirit of the related decision of the NPC and its Standing Committee. Should the provisional regulations run contrary to such principles and decisions, they should be submitted to the NPC and its Standing Committee for a final decision. This regulation permits, on the one hand, a certain degree of flexibility within a limited scope, and on the other, maintains a unity of the socialist legal system as far as basic principles are concerned. This is very essential for the current economic reforms and the open door policy.

Second, the above-mentioned scope of power of the State Council to formulate specific flexible rules and regulations or provisional legislation is confined to the area of economic reform and the open door policy. Other legal questions such as those in connection with criminal law or criminal procedure law are not included here.

Third, all these rules and regulations or legislation are only provisional; they must be verified through actual practice. The National People's Congress or its Standing Committee will, when conditions are proper, adopt a resolution on the formulation of law or supplement or revise related law. While formulating, supplementing or revising related laws, it is also necessary to appropriately comply with the regulation that all economic contracts signed with foreign merchants in accordance with the provisional rules and regulations or legislation formulated by the State Council will be valid until the dates of expiry.

Fourth, the above authorization is proposed in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution on the power of the State Council which stipulates: "other power as authorized by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee." This draft decision is now submitted for discussion to the National People's Congress in accordance with this stipulation.

Please discuss and approve the draft decision and the above explanation.

NPC TO RATIFY JOINT PRC-UK DECLARATION ON HONG KONG

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 11, 30 Apr 85 p 333

[Decision of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC To Ratify the "Joint Declaration Between the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong" (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985)]

[Text] The 3d Session of the 6th NPC of the PRC has discussed the proposal "Joint Declaration Between the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong," submitted by the State Council and has decided to approve the "Joint Declaration Between the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong" signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the Chinese Government on 19 December 1984, including annex I: "Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of Its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong," annex II: "Sino-British Joint Liaison Group," and annex III: "Land Leases."

/8309
CSO: 4005/117

NEW COMMITTEE TO DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR FUTURE HONG KONG ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 11, 30 Apr 85 p 335

[Decision by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on Establishing a Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC (adopted by the 3d Session of the 6th NPC on 10 April 1985)]

[Text] The 3d Session of the 6th NPC of the PRC has adopted a resolution to establish a committee for drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC to be responsible for drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The committee for drafting the Basic Law of Hong Kong Administrative Region is responsible to the NPC and the Standing Committee of the NPC when the NPC closes. The committee for drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region comprises various personalities and professionals including Hong Kong compatriots. The specific name list will be decided on and announced by the Standing Committee of the NPC.

/8309
CSO: 4005/117

REGULATIONS ON BANKING IN SEZ'S

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 10 May 85 pp 349-353

[Regulations of the PRC Governing the Control of Foreign Banks and Joint-Venture Banks in Special Economic Zones (promulgated by the State Council on 2 April 1985)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1985) No 48)

[Text] Article 1. This regulation is formulated to expand international economic and financial cooperation, facilitate import of foreign capital and technology and foster the development of special economic zones.

Article 2. A foreign bank in this regulation means a branch bank set up by a foreign bank in a special economic zone with headquarters in Hong Kong, Macao, or a foreign country and registered with the local government there according to local laws, which has registered according to the laws of the People's Republic of China.

A joint-venture bank in this regulation means a bank jointly set up in a special economic zone by a foreign bank or a foreign financial organization and its Chinese counterparts.

Article 3. Foreign banks and joint-venture banks must abide by the laws and rules and regulations of the People's Republic of China; their normal business activities and legitimate rights and interests will be safeguarded by the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4. To establish a foreign bank or joint-venture bank in the special economic zones, a request must be submitted to the People's Bank of China. The People's Bank of China will then examine, approve, or disapprove the request depending on the need for development in the special economic zone and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Branches of the People's Bank of China in the special economic zones shall exercise administration and supervision of foreign banks and the joint-venture banks.

The State Administration of Exchange Control will issue license for foreign remittance activities to foreign banks and joint-venture banks.

Article 5. Applications for establishment of foreign banks and joint-venture banks will be handled in accordance with the following rules:

1) When a foreign bank intends to establish a branch bank in a special economic zone, its headquarters should submit the application and produce the following documents, materials:

- a. a letter of application signed by the director or general manager as authorized by the board of directors and verified by a notary organization. The content must include: name of branch, the total amount of operational capital allocated by the headquarters, resumes of the responsible persons and their letters of authorization, the kind of business applied for;**
- b. articles of incorporation of the headquarters, name list of the board of directors, statements or assets and liabilities for the previous 3 years, account books and business reports;**
- c. business license (copy) issued by the departments in charge of the country or districts where the bank is located;**
- d. the letter of guarantee from the head offices which covers taxation and liabilities.**

2) An application for establishment of a head office of a foreign bank in a special economic zone should be submitted by foreign investors, along with the following documents or materials:

- a. an application letter for establishment of a foreign bank which should include the name of the head office, registered assets and real assets, a name list of the main responsible persons and the kind of business applied for;**
- b. articles of incorporation;**
- c. a proposed name list of the director, deputy director and other members of the board of directors;**
- d. certificates of financial situation and debt situation of the investors and documents verified by notary organizations.**

3) Applications for the establishment of a joint-venture bank in a special economic zone should be submitted simultaneously by various parties of the joint-venture business along with the following documents or materials:

- a. an application letter for establishment of a joint-venture business which should include: name of the joint-venture bank, names of the various parties of the joint-venture business, registered assets and real assets, proportion of shares of various parties, name list of the main responsible persons, and the kind of business applied for;**

b. a survey report on feasibility conducted by various parties of the joint-venture business;

c. the draft agreement, contract and regulations of the joint-venture bank signed by representatives of the various parties on behalf of their respective parties;

d. a name list of the director, deputy director and members of the board of directors of the joint-venture bank proposed by the various parties.

4) A foreign bank and joint-venture bank in a special economic zone must submit application for approval to the branch bank of the People's Bank of China in the special economic zone when it wants to set up another branch office in the zone.

All documents and materials in Article 1 of this regulation should have a Chinese translated copy attached if they are written in foreign languages.

Article 6. In accordance with the application of the foreign banks and the joint-venture banks, the People's Bank of China may approve any or all of the following business operations:

a. loans and discounts of bills in both local and foreign currencies;

b. collection of remittances or foreign exchange from a foreign country, Hong Kong, or Macao;

c. exchange settlements and documentary drafts of foreign trade;

d. exchange of foreign currencies and foreign currency instruments;

e. investments in local or foreign currencies;

f. guarantees in local or foreign currencies;

g. buying and selling of stocks and negotiable securities;

h. trust and safety deposit vault operations; credit investigation and consultative services;

i. remittances to foreign countries by enterprises set up with overseas Chinese capital, enterprises set up with foreign capital, or joint-venture enterprises; exchange settlements and documentary drafts of import trade;

j. deposits and overdrafts in local and foreign currencies by enterprises set up with overseas Chinese capital, enterprises set up with foreign capital, or joint-venture enterprises; deposits and overdrafts in local and foreign currencies by foreigners, overseas Chinese, or compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao;

k. foreign currency deposits and foreign exchange loans to foreign countries or Hong Kong and Macao, and

l. other business operations.

Article 7. For the headquarters of a foreign bank or a joint-venture bank which is set up in a special economic zone, registered assets must exceed a foreign remittance value of 80 million yuan, and real assets must not be less than 50 percent of registered assets. The operational assets of a foreign bank established in a special economic zone allocated by its head office must be equivalent to at least 40 million yuan.

The real assets or operational assets of the foreign banks and joint-venture banks must be gathered within 30 days from the date of approval, and must be verified by certified accountants of the People's Republic of China.

Article 8. A foreign bank or a joint-venture bank must, within 30 days from the date of approval, complete registration with the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Management Bureau and obtain a business license, and must also, within 30 days from the commencement of business, settle taxation registration with the local tax organs.

Should the foreign banks and joint-venture banks fail to commence operation within 12 months from the date of approval, the approved documents will automatically become invalid.

Article 9. The loan extended to an enterprise in a special economic zone by the head office of a foreign bank or a joint-venture bank set up in the special economic zone should not exceed 30 percent of the sum of the real assets and the reserve funds; the total investment in the special economic zone must not exceed 30 percent of the sum of the real assets and the reserve funds.

Article 10. Operation of foreign exchange and accounting of a foreign bank or a joint-venture bank should be in accordance with the remittance rate and relevant regulations announced by the State Administration of Exchange Control.

A foreign bank or joint-venture bank should refer to the interest rate of the branch banks of the People's Bank of China in the special economic zones when dealing with deposits, loans, overdrafts and discounts of bills in both local and foreign currencies.

Article 11. When dealing with deposits both in local and foreign currencies in the special economic zones, a foreign bank or a joint-venture bank should submit deposit reserve funds to the branch banks of the People's Bank of China in the zones.

Article 12. A foreign bank or joint-venture bank should submit the following business reports to the branch banks of the People's Bank of China in the special economic zones:

- a. a statement of the assets and liabilities of the previous month before the 10th day of each month;
- b. an analytical report of deposits and loans of the previous quarter before the 15th day of the first month of each quarter, the amount of remittances into and out of the country, an analytical report of the imports and exports and analytical report of investment projects;
- c. a report before the end of March each year of the assets and liabilities of the previous year, a report of deficits accounting and a list of business lines showing surpluses, to be attached to the examination report of certified accountants of the People's Republic of China.

Article 13. The People's Bank of China branch banks in special economic zones have the authority to check the operation and financial status of foreign and joint-venture banks, ask them to report or provide information on these conditions; and send personnel to check their account books and files.

Article 14. Branch banks of foreign banks in China can repatriate after-tax profit.

The after-tax profits of the head office of a foreign bank and joint-venture bank set up in special economic zones should be retained, in accordance with regulations, for reserve funds, staff award funds and welfare funds, enterprise development funds, and a portion of profits of overseas investors can be repatriated.

The after-tax wage and other proper income of foreign employees and Hong Kong and Macao employees of foreign banks and joint-venture banks can be repatriated.

Article 15. A foreign bank or joint-venture [bank] must submit a written notice to, and obtain approval from, the People's Bank of China 30 days before terminating operation.

A foreign bank or joint-venture bank which has ceased operation in accordance with the law must clear up its business in accordance with the regulations of the People's Republic of China concerning dissolving and clearing up of foreign-capital and joint-capital enterprises supervised by the People's Bank of China branch banks in the special economic zones and other departments concerned. The capital of a foreign bank can be repatriated when all taxes and debts have been paid, and capital of overseas investors of a joint-venture bank can also be repatriated.

The above-mentioned foreign banks and joint-venture banks should cancel their registration with the permit-issuing organizations when all accounts have been settled.

Article 16. When a foreign bank or a joint-venture bank violates this regulation or other financial regulations, branch banks of the People's Bank of China in special economic zones have the authority to issue a warning or exact a fine depending on the seriousness of the offense. Should there be any objections, an appeal may be filed to the People's Bank of China, which will then issue a ruling.

When a foreign or joint-venture bank has seriously violated the regulation, the People's Bank of China may order it to suspend operations or may even close it down.

Article 17. This regulation is applicable to banks and financial organizations set up with overseas Chinese capital and capital of Hong Kong and Macao businessmen.

Article 18. The People's Bank of China is responsible for the explanation of this regulation.

Article 19. This regulation becomes effective from the day of promulgation.

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CSO: 4005/118

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS FOR COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 10 May 85 pp 353-356

[Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Income Tax of Collective Enterprises (promulgated by the State Council on 11 April 1985)]

(Guofa (1985) No 56)

[Text] Article 1. A collective enterprise that is an independent accounting unit, engaged in industry, commerce, service trade, construction and installation, transportation and shipping or other business, are all collective enterprise income taxpayers (taxpayer for short) and must pay income tax in accordance with these regulations.

Article 2. The total balance of the income of a taxpayer in a year of assessment after deducting costs, expenses and the tax payments and nonoperational expenses that the state allows deducted from income constitutes the basis for calculation of income tax liability of the collective enterprises. In other words, it constitutes the taxable income.

The actual calculation of income tax payable is to be done according to relevant state regulations.

Article 3. The income tax of collective enterprises is to be calculated and collected according to the "Table of 8-Grade Progressive Rates of Income Tax" appended to the end of these regulations.

Article 4. For the following taxpayers, income tax can be reduced, exempted or collected with preferential treatment for certain periods or to a certain extent:

1. Those enterprises just established and having real difficulties in paying taxes;
2. Those that produce food for domestic animals;
3. Rural and township collective enterprises engaged in production and operation directly serving agriculture, such as production and operation related to fertilizer, pesticide and the maintenance and repair of farm tools; and

4. Those who conscientiously utilize waste water, gas and sediment as major raw materials in production.
5. Rural and township collective enterprises established in old revolutionary base areas, areas of minority nationalities, remote border areas and poor areas which really have difficulties in operations;
6. Those who really have difficulties in paying taxes because of natural disasters or for other special reasons; and
7. Those who have obtained approval from the Ministry of Finance for tax reduction or exemption because of other needs.

Article 5. The taxpayers listed in the preceding article can apply to local tax organs in their areas for income tax reduction or exemption.

The power to examine and approve applications for income tax reduction and exemption should be clearly delineated by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 6. The income tax of collective enterprises is charged and collected every year or prepaid quarterly or monthly. The final balance is settled at year end when enterprises must remit all balances due or be refunded any balances due. The actual deadlines for payment are to be separately decided by the local tax organs depending on the amount of tax due from the taxpayer.

Article 7. Collective enterprise income taxes should be paid to local tax organs.

Article 8. When a taxpayer obtains permission from an industrial and commercial administrative organ to commence operations, it should submit the relevant documents to and register with the local tax organ within 30 days of the date it obtains permission.

Article 9. When a taxpayer obtains permission from an industrial and commercial administrative organ to close down, merge, consolidate, establish a branch, reorganize, change business lines, or move to other areas, the taxpayer should, within 30 days of the date permission was granted, submit relevant documents to the local tax organ to amend or cancel the original registration and pay all accrued taxes.

Article 10. Whatever the state of affairs of the operation of a taxpayer, it should submit the income tax return together with relevant financial and accounting statements to the local tax organ within 10 days after the end of the quarter or month or within 35 days after the end of the year.

Article 11. When a taxpayer earns profit but fails to submit in an income tax return, the local tax organ is empowered to decide the amount of tax due.

Article 12. A tax organ is authorized to investigate the taxpayer's finance, accounting, and tax payment situation. The taxpayer must give true information to the organ and produce its accounting records, documents, vouchers and other relevant data and must not conceal anything or refuse to give information. The tax organ should keep the information confidential.

Article 13. A taxpayer must establish a sound accounting system with sufficient records and correctly calculate profits and losses. In case the tax organ discovers any violation of financial and economic law or discipline such as overstating costs and expenditures and understating income, the tax organ has the power to recalculate the taxable income in accordance with regulations and set a deadline for the payment of the balance due.

Article 14. A taxpayer must pay tax in accordance with the deadline fixed by the tax organ. In case of delayed payment, a further deadline will be set for the payment and an overdue fine of 0.5 percent a day will be charged on the amount due.

Article 15. In case a taxpayer violates Articles 8, 9, 10, or 12 of these regulations, the tax organ can impose a fine of 5,000 yuan or less on the taxpayer depending on the nature of the case. In case a taxpayer understates or conceals income the tax organ can, in addition to setting a deadline to pay the tax due, can also impose a fine of twice the amount due or less, depending on the situation.

In case of serious tax evasion or refusal to pay tax, the tax organ should submit a request to judicial organs to investigate and determine criminal liability of the people directly involved.

Article 16. In case a taxpayer delays tax payments, overdue fines or fines and fails to respond to reminder notices, the tax organ can tell the bank with which the taxpayer has an account with to deduct the amount from the account and pay the amount to the exchequer.

Article 17. When a tax organ imposes a fine on a taxpayer in accordance with these regulations, it must obtain approval from a tax organ at or above county level and issue a notice of punishment for violation of regulations.

Article 18. Anyone can inform against or expose a taxpayer who has failed to pay taxes in accordance with these regulations. After investigating and handling the case, the tax organ can reward the person according to the regulations and keep the matter confidential.

Article 19. In case of any disputes between a taxpayer and a tax organ on matters related to taxes, the taxpayer must first pay the tax determined by the tax organ and then apply to an upper-level tax organ for a reassessment. The upper-level tax organ should give the taxpayer a reply within 30 days after it receives the application. In case the taxpayer does not accept the reassessment, it can file suit with the people's court within 30 days.

Article 20. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the interpretation of these regulations and the formulation of detailed regulations for the implementation of these regulations.

Article 21. These regulations go into force in fiscal year 1985.

Table: Progressive Income Tax Rate Schedule

Grade	Range of annual income yuan	Tax rate percent	Deduction for quick calcula-
			tion yuan
1	below 1,000	10	0
2	from 1,000 to 3,500	20	100
3	from 3,500 to 10,000	28	380
4	from 10,000 to 25,000	35	1,080
5	from 25,000 to 50,000	42	2,830
6	from 50,000 to 100,000	48	5,830
7	from 100,000 to 200,000	53	10,830
8	above 200,000	55	14,830

Formula for calculating the amount of tax calculated at progressive rates:

Tax payable equals taxable income multiplied by appropriate tax rate minus deduction for quick calculation.

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CSO: 4005/118

PRC PRESIDENT REITERATES PRC NO-FIRST-STRIKE NUCLEAR POLICY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 10 May 85 pp 360-361

[President Li Xiannian's Reply to the Argentinian Organization for the "Appeal of the One Hundred for Continued Survival" (5 April 1985)]

[Text] "Appeal of the Hundred for Continued Survival"
Buenos Aires
The Republic of Argentina

Dear friends,

I am glad to have received your letter. I hereby express my hearty admiration for the well-known personages whose enthusiastic appeal for peace indicates their lofty sense of responsibility for human society.

A review of the past shows that the human race has experienced much hardship and that the world has been developing through revolutions. Today, the issue of the most urgent concern for the peoples of all countries is to safeguard world peace and prevent any new world war, particularly nuclear war.

I fully understand and support your just appeal demanding that all nuclear countries pledge that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Since China succeeded in exploding its first atomic bomb in 1964, China has time and again declared: at no time and under no circumstance will China ever be the first to use nuclear weapons nor will China ever use nuclear weapons against any nonnuclear country. We hold that all nuclear countries should give the same promise. This has been our government's consistent stand.

As is known to all, at present, the two nuclear powers have more than 95 percent of the nuclear weapons in the world. Under these circumstances, China is willing to attend an international conference that is attended by all nuclear countries and has representatives from everywhere, to jointly discuss effective measures for universal nuclear disarmament and even the issue of thoroughly banning and destroying all nuclear weapons.

China not only advocates nuclear disarmament, but also advocates the reduction of regular armament. We should spend the money saved by disarmament in improving people's livelihood, and in helping developing countries develop their economies. During the past few years, China has gradually transferred much of its war industrial capacity to its civilian industry and reduced a large number of its military personnel and the size of its troops.

Recently the United States and the Soviet Union have recovered their dialogues. This is something good to accept. I hope that the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union can obtain basic achievements in putting an end to the arms race, and thus ease international tension.

For world peace and security, the relations between various countries should be established in the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We should oppose any hegemonism or any aggression against or interference with other countries. China implements an independent foreign policy and is willing to live in peace and cooperate in a friendly way with all other countries in the world. China will forever stand by the side of Argentina and other Third World countries and strive together with them to safeguard world peace.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to give my best wishes to the Argentine people.

PRC President Li Xiannian

5 April 1985

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CSO: 4005/118

LI, ZHAO SEND CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO ALBANIA

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 10 May 85 p 361

[Condolence Message by President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Leaders of Albania Over the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha (11 April 1985)]

[Text] Tirana

Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania:

We are distressed to learn of the unfortunate passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party. His death is a tremendous loss for the Albanian people. We hereby express our heartfelt condolences to the Albanian Government and people and request you to convey our sincere sympathy and solicitude for his family.

**President of the People's Republic of China
Li Xiannian
Premier of PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang**

Beijing, 11 April 1985

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CSO: 4005/118**

ZHAO PLEDGES PRC LOYALTY TO BANDUNG SPIRIT

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 10 May 85 p 363

[Premier Zhao Ziyang's Congratulatory Message to the Commemorating Meeting for the 30th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference (23 April 1985)]

[Text] Bandung

The Commemorative Meeting for the 30th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference:

Allow me to take this opportunity on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to warmly congratulate the commemorative meeting for the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

The Asian-African Conference in Bandung in 1955 was an epoch-making event after World War II. It marked the awakening and unity of the Asian and African people and displayed the major role of the Third World on the international political stage. The conference held high the banner of independence, peace, friendship and cooperation and gave rise to the well-known Bandung spirit. For 30 years, the people of the various Third World countries in Asia, Africa and other areas have waged, under the inspiration of the Bandung spirit, a magnificent struggle to obtain and defend their national independence, oppose aggression, safeguard world peace and promote the progress of the human race and have achieved great victory. The just voice of the Third World has been given an increasingly greater importance by the international community.

At present, the people of various countries in Asia, Africa and throughout the world are faced with the two major issues of safeguarding peace and promoting development, therefore continuing to carry on Bandung spirit is of great realistic significance. The Chinese Government has always observed the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference. We will continue to join in efforts with the people of all countries toward the realization of the basic principles and lofty goal of the Bandung Conference and for world peace and international cooperation.

I wish the meeting an all-round success!

Premier of PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang

Beijing, 23 April 1985

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